

# Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 1, 1847.

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**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.**—To the exclusion of other matter, we copy the message of the President, discussing this subject, which was recently sent to the House of Representatives. The message was promptly assailed in the House, and some of the assaults appear to us to have been hasty and unfair. It will meet with no better fate from the opposition press generally. It would look just as well, it seems to us, if these whig editors would let their readers see what the positions of the President really are, before they condemn them by wholesale. It may be very safe to appeal to the supposed desire of our people to get appropriations from the public treasury; such has always been the course of the whig leaders; and they have found a few imitators among democrats. Such has not been our course, nor do we believe it will be that of a majority of the people. We may differ with the President as to his conclusions, but he shall at least have the benefit of being heard by our readers. They will admit that some of his objections are well put; our State experience is an example of their truth which we think will have its effect. We shall have something more to say on this subject. Want of space debar us at present.

Our popular Druggist, Craighead, met with a singular accident on Wednesday evening. He was in the act of forcing a cork into an eight ounce vial, which being of thin glass was crushed under his hand. The jagged points of the vial cut his hand badly, and one entered on the inner part of the wrist, about midway, partially severing an artery. The blood spouted out with great force, and but for the immediate assistance of persons present who applied pressure to the artery, and thus partially stopped the flow of blood, the consequences might have been serious. Drs. Mothershead and Parry, assisted by Dr. Gail, subsequently applied a ligature to the wounded artery, and the patient, we believe, is now doing well.

**The Ohio Flood.**—The river papers continue to give details of the destructive effects of the late flood, but we can spare room for but few of them. The Cincinnati Commercial gives an account of a terrible calamity which occurred in Clermont county, about 35 miles above Cincinnati:

"On the night of the 15th inst., at about 10 o'clock, just as they were preparing to go to bed, thirty-two persons who had taken refuge from the flood in the great new brick building, at the late Fourier Settlement, (the water having reached the second floor,) heard the building beginning to give way, and discovered that the walls were falling. Some jumped out into the water, whilst those that remained were crushed and buried in the ruins.

"In about five minutes the whole of that beautiful fabric, was a shapeless mass of immersed ruins, with but few of its inmates breathing the breath of life. SEVENTEEN HAVING FOUND A TOMBS. Not a murmur or a groan was heard from the crushed and smothered victims, for the waters swept darkly and deeply over them. The dim moonlight looked down calmly and undisturbed upon the wreck that overwhelmed the unseen dead, while the heart rending cries from the living echoed fearfully in the hills."

A house fell down in Warsaw during the flood, and killed three persons. Johnson's new pork-house at the foot of Vine street, Cincinnati, fell down on Wednesday evening last, with a tremendous crash. It was reported that several persons had been buried in the ruins.

The Lawrenceburg Register has a long account of the stage of the flood at that place, and the loss and suffering it produced. It thus sums up the material items:

"The heaviest losses by the flood are our millers and distillers. Messrs. Barr & Feibler have lost a good deal of stock to machinery, and the loss of their hog pens. They also lost about 300 hogs; by drowning in the streets, &c. They had 25 or 30 thousand bushels of corn in the crib; all of which is wet, but being frozen, it is thought that none of it will be lost. \$5,000 will cover their entire loss.

Lewis & Eichelberger have lost perhaps, \$2,500 or \$3,000. Milton Gregg will lose \$500. Nevitt's slaughter house on the canal bank has fallen. The pork-house is but little injured.

Thurston & Payne's warehouse—containing 3,000 bushels of corn owned by D. Macy, Esq., and 200 tons of hay in bales, owned by Thurston & Payne—floated off, and lodged 14 miles below town.

Dr. Brower's Lath Mill and Carpenter shop at the basin are both gone.

The saw-mill above town is floated from its foundation. Wm. Bates & Son's new warehouse is off its foundation, but will be got back. They will lose about \$1,000 of lumber.

Thirty or forty dwellings are gone from the town. Some have lodged in the streets and have blocked up the way. Efforts will be made to re-establish these dwellings in their proper places.

**MORSEY'S SASH SUPPORTER.**—This is the name of a simple and useful contrivance, patented, for applying to windows, acting as fasteners, and supports, by which the sash is retained in its place at any desirable height and effectually fastened in any position. Its excellence consists in its simplicity; from which, it is almost impossible to get it out of order, when the frame is properly made. It is also easily applied.

Mr. Gilmore is now in the city, and is prepared to fill any orders which he may be honored with. Several I have had them applied in the city, and they appear to give general satisfaction. They may be seen at Yandes's Leather Store, Little's New Brick, and several other places.

**Mock Legislature.**—A correspondent in the north part of the State writes us, that "Having established a Mock Legislature in our vicinity, it becomes necessary that we should have the rules," &c. "of the Legislature of Indiana." We have sent our friend two copies of the rules of former legislatures; and would take this occasion to suggest to him, and through him to his friends, that it would not be a bad plan to subscribe for some of the Indianapolis papers, which would give full reports of the proceedings of the present whig legislature.

We are requested to say that the person who took a young lady's Bracelet from a table at the fair, on Tuesday evening last, (probably in the way of a joke) is requested to return it, personally, if convenient, or through any other medium. As they are known, and the joke is long enough, it may conclude in a manner not desired by the loser, nor to be envied by the joker,—a publication of the "neat trick."

Give it up, little 'un!—E.S.

**THE WAR.**—Some half dozen different series of resolutions have been already introduced into the two Houses of Congress, relative to the Mexican war. We have already copied the equivocal resolutions of Mr. Calhoun. Those of Senator Dickinson of N. Y. are as follows:

"Resolved, That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained, and that neither in such acquisition or in the territorial organization thereof can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for, or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy."

"Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government for territory belonging to the United States, the principles of self-government, upon which our federal system rests, will be best promoted, the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the Legislatures chosen by the people thereof."

The last resolution would, perhaps, be more complete and satisfactory to the south, if to the words "chosen by the people thereof" were added "when they become a State."

These two resolutions embody the whole antidote to the Wilmot proviso and Missouri compromise, and are more nearly akin to Mr. Dallas's speech on the subject, delivered at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., offered a resolution in the House, that proposes to recede to Mexico all the territory taken from her beyond the Rio Grande, on certain conditions of ingress, egress, and right of way, for convenient purposes.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered resolutions in favor of prosecuting the war, affirming its justice on our part and declaring that it should be continued until the U. S. obtained full indemnity for previous injuries, and the expenses of the war.

One substitute was offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Georgia, for withdrawing our troops, and negotiating for an indemnity.

Another by Mr. Botts, of Virginia, declaring that the Americans were the aggressors, the war unjust, and the President to blame for the consequences.

A third by Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, in favor of negotiating for Upper California and Monterey, and opposing other territorial conquests by the war, and declaring that the movements of our army produced the war.

These substitutes, with the original resolution, were all laid over.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—

The Committee on Ways and Means has been urged by the Secretary of the Treasury to report, without delay, a bill authorizing a loan of seventeen millions. The Committee have addressed inquiries to him as to the specified purposes for which the money is to be used. The Committee will report the bill, I suppose, but some say they will embarrass it with a provision for levying direct taxes, in order to make the people feel the burden of the war.

The same writer further says:

The whigs still either take an opposition line of policy, or fall in with that of the President. The motives which induced them to vote for the war bill, will induce them to vote for all the supplies necessary to continue it—viz: for the people.

But they will do this—they will resist the proposed establishment of permanent civil government in the California and New Mexico, and may adopt some provisions in reference to the supply of money, other than the expenditure of loans.

The whigs will, I think, propose to raise the money to carry on the war by requiring direct "military contributions" at home. They will then make the people feel the evils of war.

**Foreign News.**

The Steamship *Hiberna* arrived at Boston, Dec. 23th, bringing fifteen days later news from Liverpool and London.

Additional failures of a startling magnitude occurred in England before the 25th ult., but since then the money market has been quiet, and the Bank of England, holding ten millions in specie, reduced its rates of interest to six per cent. Manufactures were improving. Funds were advancing and everything looked better. The markets, however, were generally depressed.

A slight improvement was obtained for Cotton, because of the arrival of the *Caledonia*, with flattering accounts of the new crops, when prices receded 4 penny per pound.

The markets for American Grains and Produce are depressed, and prices have slightly receded: Wheat ranged from 6 to 8 3/4 per 70 lbs.

The difficulties in Switzerland have been amicably adjusted, Lucerne surrendering to the Federal Army. The *Sunderland* was discovered, and the *Jesus* will be driven out.

Ireland is in an awful condition. The Parliament was engaged on Commercial and financial affairs. The Royal Bank of Liverpool had resumed specie payments. Italy was becoming tranquil. The Cholera had appeared in Prussia.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—*Gen. Grant.*—Several of the Pennsylvania papers have hoisted the name of Gov. Grant as the Democratic candidate for President. Gov. Grant is undoubtedly a popular man among the sturdy democracy of Pennsylvania, and has done much towards regenerating that state, and placing it in the proud position which it now occupies in the democratic column. He is one of the firmest and most reliable democrats in the country, never afraid to "take the responsibility" of interfering the veto power when sound considerations succeeded in getting dangerous or unconstitutional privileges granted by the Legislature, and would, we have no doubt, under a Democratic President. A writer in the *Allegheny* (Pa.) Democrat thus justly speaks of him: "That Gov. Grant possesses, to the full measure, the requisite qualifications for the discharge of the sublime trust of Chief Magistrate of the Union, no one, who knows the man, will hesitate to believe. All his State papers are eloquent of his press of a mind enlightened with the true spirit of liberty, unswerving in its aims, unbending in its integrity, unceasing in its exertions for the people's welfare, and unswerving in its vindication of the right. In short, he has the moral courage and Roman firmness of a JACKSON, and if elected, his administration would be a type of that great man's in its devotion to popular rights, and hatred and opposition to monopoly and privilege."

**TOM CORWIN.**—In the Senate of Ohio, Dec. 23d, a petition was presented from citizens, whigs and democrats, of Knox county, praying the Legislature to recall Thomas Corwin from the Senate of the United States and imprison him in the penitentiary, in consequence of his traitorous course in relation to the Mexican War. The petition occasioned an "acrimonious debate," but by a vote of all the Senators but three, it was referred to a committee to report upon.

We think, if the Legislature should act in accordance to the prayer of the petitioners, that it would have a favorable influence upon the Mexican whig leaders generally.

(C) We are pained to announce the death of Hon. ANDREW KENNEDY. He died at a quarter past six on Friday evening, the 31st of December.

In the death of Mr. K. the State loses, in the prime of his life and usefulness, one of her most honored and distinguished sons.

**ABRAMS.**—The Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March last.

(C) RICHARD TENNELL killed ARTEMUS LORD, on the 16th inst., at Hillsborough, Indiana, and then robbed him of \$300. The murderer has been arrested.

## The S. P. Adjournment.

*From the Investigator, (Hancock Co.)*  
This we look upon as one of the most ridiculous acts ever taken by men professing intelligence. The whole cause of the war, and expenses, that there is one single case of Small-Pox in Indiana, and that one perfectly alarmed and terrified this 150 brave band of public servants, that they abandoned the Capitol in a manner that far surpasses any retreat of Santa Anna since the commencement of the war, just as if the Small-Pox was an uncommon disease in this country. We know to our own knowledge that it has appeared in almost every town of note in Indiana during the two past years, without producing any serious consequences of alarm. The tax-payers of the State will hold their Representatives responsible for this uncalled for additional expense—which will amount to thousands of dollars.

## The Scattering.

*BY SOL LEX.*  
Assembled in the halls of State  
The men of note and wisdom great  
In solemn council sat,  
Deliberating on the war, and  
Which to get their pork and beans,  
And gloriously grow fat!  
A BUSTLE rose (but not the kind  
Which ladies sometimes wear, I find)  
Among the grave men there;  
In ghastly fear some paced the floor,  
Whilst their long faces strongly bore  
The marks of deep despair.  
One ope much calmer than the rest,  
His thoughts in this quaint way expressed:  
"The Small-Pox, Sir, is now in town;  
I feel my head is whirling round,  
My knee joints growing weaker."  
Another member rose and said:  
"He felt an aching in his head,  
And thought 'twas the Small-Pox;  
He said that he had the Small-Pox;  
Yet he considered members were  
In something like a bad box."

Thereupon, another said:  
"With just below his face a zip  
Three inches wide or wider,  
Declared with emphasis that he  
Thou Small-Pox, I will rather be  
A victim to hard labor.  
Some twenty then stood on the floor,  
But he was the first whippers were  
And he put them down as well;  
His eyes were red, with red nose,  
Which bloomed as does the damask rose,  
He said 'twas the Small-Pox;  
"I in my hand now hold a bill  
That must the Small-Pox Kill  
As any herding dog,  
And I would ask the members here,  
And lead me to a listening ear.  
In country," he said,  
The bill read thus: "Resolved that  
The Legislature, and the  
As the Small-Pox is raging  
In Indianapolis, that we  
Our passage have had better be  
In the hands of the Legislature."  
The bill thus passed,—the mileage pay  
Is due the members three ways—  
One of the committee to "number one;"  
And so the people, silent most  
Be ground still lower in the dust  
The Small-Pox rose to the fore,  
The idea would make a sheep-bait—  
Great set of Legislature these,  
To make hogs and pigs feel the law!

*From the Jeffersonian, (Richmond)*  
We know of nothing in modern legislation, so supremely ridiculous—so utterly farcical—as the precipitate and panic-stricken "passing" of the Indiana Legislature, on account of the existence of a case of small-pox in the city of Indianapolis. A boundless throng of ignorant and bigoted members of the legislature, who had no other object in view than to get their pork and beans, and gloriously grow fat, were the first whippers were, and he put them down as well; his eyes were red, with red nose, which bloomed as does the damask rose, he said 'twas the Small-Pox; "I in my hand now hold a bill that must the Small-Pox Kill as any herding dog, and I would ask the members here, and lead me to a listening ear. In country," he said, the bill read thus: "Resolved that the Legislature, and the As the Small-Pox is raging in Indianapolis, that we Our passage have had better be in the hands of the Legislature."

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*From the Rising Sun, (Blade)* defends the adjournment by a train of reasoning similar to that of Gen. Love. In the course of its article it states these facts, which we believe to be true:

"It is proper to state that several members voted for the adjournment who were in reality opposed to it, but they voted thus rather than hold members there who they really afraid to stay. It is also supposed that some who were in favor of adjournment, and who were afraid to stay, voted against the adjournment, because they felt confident that it would carry, and they were afraid that an adjournment vote would be unpopular with the people. All such dogmas are hardly deserving the contempt of honorable men."

(C) The Legislature of the State adjourned on the 17th, to meet again on the Second Monday in January. General Small-Pox, single handed, routed the gallant army of 150, horse, foot and dragons. Some were ready to give battle, but the majority overruled—and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single life. Not a wooden leg left behind as a trophy.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

## For the Indiana State Sentinel.

## The Adjournment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27, 1847.

*Messrs. Editors.*—As there has been considerable speculation with reference to the adjournment of the legislature, and myself being one of the immortal number who favored it, I feel called upon to say something, and to deny any such doing as would be of the committee to whom this matter was referred. I stated my views before that committee, as did each member of it. Myself, with several other of the committee, were personally opposed to the adjournment; yet as to the policy or propriety of the legislature remaining in session, exposed as it was and had been to the contagion of the small-pox, was a matter which we were bound to leave to the wisdom and very contagious, and with a very dangerous disease; and I did not feel willing to incur the responsibility of saying with my vote, that they should not adjourn, and stay at the hazard of the life of one individual. I therefore concurred in the report of the committee and voted for the adjournment; and my further reasons for doing so are these: In the first place I discovered from the report that it created in a majority of the members, that it rendered them unfit to deliberate upon matters of legislation, and without deliberate action upon matters that so vitally affect the interest of a community, I think we had better have no action at all, for with the most mature deliberations we make matters bad enough.

In the second place, a number of the members had gone home, a number had declared their intention to go at all hazards, and in all probability a very large portion of the State would have been unrepresented. As to the policy of the adjournment, I have not the least doubt under the circumstances. It is a well known fact, that crowded assemblies have a tendency to engender disease (Sui generis) as well as to assist in the propagation of contagious and dangerous diseases, and being developed. If so great a danger had occurred in some remote part of the city, I have no doubt but that it would have been very different, no one would have thought of adjournment; but not so, it was at one of the principal hotels in the city, where some two hundred and fifty persons roomed and boarded—some fifty or sixty of whom were members, and all, with a few exceptions, were exposed to the contagion; and further, I believe, would be justified in saying, that if the proper steps had been taken immediately by the city authorities, and Mr. Kennedy been removed from the Palmer House, to some convenient place provided for that use, that we would now be in our seats attending to our business; but I am sorry to say, that from the time that it was ascertained to be the small-pox, to the time of the adjournment—a lapse of some two or three days—not the first thing was done to remove the disease to my knowledge, save what was done by Mr. Palmer, and those who were Mr. Kennedy's immediate attendants. I do not state this, intending to cast any reflections upon the city authorities, but merely in mitigation of the momentous outrage we committed in adjourning. We are creatures of circumstance, and there is one thing very certain that circumstances govern our actions and alter cases. It is very easy for he who lives a hundred miles from the seat of war to tell how he would fight, or dictate how it ought to be done; but place him in contact with the enemy, especially such an insidious one as this, and my word for it, he would think and act very different; and those very persons who have been foremost in denouncing and pronouncing their anathemas upon the legislature, were they to pass this way, and had urgent business in the city, I doubt whether they would have the courage to step, at least if they did, they would come far short of stopping at the Palmer House; and there are some in this city

who have dealt out a right smart chance, using a down-draft pistol, by way of bomb-shells, machine guns, &c., who are the last folks to call at the Palmer House, and I doubt very much whether they would sit in the same pew with one of its most humble inmates. S. K.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1847.

*To the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel.*—We have now called out for the consideration of Congress, no less than six sets of resolutions in relation to the war. Four are democratic and six are whig. The Calhoun democrats are opposed to the war, for the sake of maintaining their identity; but their lead is too sagacious and far seeing to lose the advantage of territory, although they repudiate the idea of conquest. The whig document shows too surely to mistake, that Mr. Clay still holds the reins of that faction. The whole series of these whig resolutions have their cue from him. They began to let off in the House on Tuesday, and hastening to be delivered of them, they were all broached and read for information of the House, as matter sought to be proposed as substitutes for the very pertinent and harmless resolutions of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois. I will describe some of these whig resolutions.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, but echoes Mr. Clay, in a preamble and two resolutions; but Senator Botts, of Virginia, beats him all hollow, coming out with a proclamation of fourteen particulars, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. It is too long to repeat the whole here, but an abstract of it is worthy of a frame of ebony and a conspicuous place for reading in every whig tavern in the land. I owe it to the cause, and will do my best for the subject as follows:

1. The preservation of national character is indispensable.  
2. The war brings the national character into question.  
3. And it was not brought on by the act of Mexico.  
4. But it was brought on by the unauthorized act of the President.  
5. We have no right to claim indemnity for its expenses.  
6. It is inconsistent to exact territory of Mexico to which we have no right, and at the same time yield to Great Britain territory, our title to which was said to be "clear and unquestionable."

7. To exact indemnity from Mexico would devolve upon us the necessity of doing the same thing in all future wars.  
8. New territory would involve the agitation of domestic difficulties.  
9. If conquest is not the war object, there is no use in continuing troops in the heart of Mexico.  
10. Congress has nothing to fear from the exhibition of magnanimity.

11. The means of restoring peace would be, under certain preliminary arrangements, to withdraw our troops.  
12. Our institutions repudiate the doctrine, that "might governs right," the freebooter's plea, and the pirate's law.  
13. We are willing to pay an honest price for a California harbor.

14. But, if the people, through their representatives, say so, then it becomes the duty of all parties to go along with the war.  
The notice of this proposition was received with much applause.

The substitute of Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, embraces six foundations for a treaty of peace—proposing to purchase the east bank of the Rio Grande, and these portions of New Mexico and California lying north of 36, so as to include the harbor and city of Monterey.

Mr. Vanduyke, of New Jersey, gave notice of a substitute, in which he resolves four times, as sofly as possible, and says that the President's order to Gen. Taylor, to march to the Rio Grande, was a sad affair; but that his subsequent invasion of Mexico was a great wrong, and therefore our troops ought to be withdrawn, and the President requested to send a Commissioner to Mexico to settle the account.

But the notice by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, though treated last in this list of subs, is nevertheless, in all respects, by far the best of the group. Feeling, as all of his co-workers in the opposition must, that he knows necessarily very little about the merits of details in any war, he comes up to the trough and makes a single assertion upon principle.—He says it boldly, that "neither the honor nor the interest of this republic demands the dismemberment of Mexico, or the annexation of any portion of her territory to the United States, as an indispensable condition to the restoration of peace."

Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, (the only whig coming from that State,) after bracing himself up and breathing upon the recital of several whig resolutions, resolves himself into a student of geography, and requires of the President to show the particular spot of ground, which Mexico first stained with the blood of American citizens.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Md., has a resolution of inquiry after the number of regular and volunteers in the war service from its commencement till now, the number now in service, and the number of soldiers and officers killed and dying of wounds; which lies over till Monday.

Mr. Vinton's bill to supply \$1,000,000, in part the deficiency of the appropriation for army subsistence for the year ending June 30, 1848, has passed the House, and is now before the Senate committee of finance.

The Senate has also a bill to raise other ten regiments of men, and a bill by Mr. Breese, of Illinois, to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

**TEXAS—DERIVATION OF THE NAME.**—The Camanches claim to be the lineal descendants of the empire of Montezuma, and the only legitimate owners of the whole Mexican country. The chiefs say that when Cortez landed in Mexico, he found the country torn to pieces by internal factions, and was enabled by offering the disaffected chiefs, to raise a force to seize upon the country. The chiefs believed that if they could destroy the power of Montezuma, they could easily depose the Spaniard, and have the control of the country in their own hands. But too late they ascertained that they had introduced a harder master. They were required to change their ancient religion, and thousands of them were sent off to work in the mines, from which they rarely ever made their escape. A great proportion of them bowed their necks to the conqueror, and became serfs and slaves to the Spaniards; but a few, the noblest and bravest, preferred exile to servitude, and set out on a pilgrimage to the north, in hopes to find a land where they could enjoy their ancient institutions in peace.

They travelled for many weeks, and at last came to the great river of the north—the Rio Grande—where they encamped, and sent out twenty chosen men to examine the adjacent country. They crossed the great river, and ascended one of the highest peaks of the mountain, which overlooked the adjacent plain. The prairie was covered with buffalo, deer and antelope, and they thought they had reached the happy hunting-ground, and the word "Texas! Texas!" burst from every tongue. It was decided unanimously that it should be their future home, and that the country should go by the name apparently furnished them by the Great Spirit.

Texas is the Camanche name for the residence of the happy spirits in the other world, where they shall enjoy an eternal felicity, and have a plenty of deer and buffalo always at hand. But taking the sound as they pronounced it, and giving it the Spanish orthography, it gives us the word "Texas," which is the "happy hunting ground," or the "Elysium," of the Camanches. This is the true history of the name as derived from Isoncany history.

**The Editor of the Yankee Blade says:**—It would be a curious sight to see all the babies in the United States, under five years old, together they would make a pretty little collection of 2,400,000. What a squall there would be, should they all cry out at the same time, and what a heap of sugar-plums it would take to quiet them!

It is only nine years since the first gold pen was manufactured in this country; now they are exported to England in large quantities, where they sell for a guinea each. It is estimated that not less than one million of these articles are manufactured annually, consuming eight hundred pounds of gold.

**Dr. Dozer's Fee.**—A doctor in Cincinnati, who had been attending a lady patient, who died of the disease, was attacked and beaten with a hoop-pole by the husband on his next visit to the house.

**THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND** is generally spoken of as a war between the Protestant Cantons on one side and the Catholics on the other, and stimulated by that old animosity. But this is not the leading difficulty. The Jesuits are the chief house of contention, and they have over and over again expelled from Catholic countries by the governments and people. The quarrel is chiefly between the aristocrats who have long governed Switzerland in the name of Republicanism, and the radicals who have within a few years past wrested a large portion of power from them, and more in the protestant than in the Catholic Cantons. It would, however, not be accurate, if the old trouble should inflame itself more or less into the old controversy. As the new controversy is likely to be soon of deep interest, we repeat Dr. Bayard's account of it.

In almost all the Cantons, the power, from the first, was in the hands of the noble and wealthy families. They were, in fact, aristocrats, rather than republicans. But of late years, and especially since the year 1830, a great change—amounting in many cases to a revolution—has been going on, and the political power has descended into the hands of the masses. Not only so, there is a diffusion of agrarian or communalism, and the radicals who have within a few years past wrested a large portion of power from them, and more in the protestant than in the Catholic Cantons. It would, however, not be accurate, if the old trouble should inflame itself more or less into the old controversy. As the new controversy is likely to be soon of deep interest, we repeat Dr. Bayard's account of it.

The aristocracy of that canton, to fortify themselves against the radicals, invited the General of the Jesuits, in the year 1841, (or thereabouts), to send some member of the "Company" into the canton, to take charge of the higher seminaries of learning. This alarmed the radicals of that canton, and infuriated them to the highest pitch. They called upon the radicals of the other cantons to come to their help; and thousands from Bern, and other cantons, flocked to the gates of Lucerne, and there met a disastrous defeat from the troops of the cantonal government, on the last day of March, 1843.

Up to this point, the struggle had nothing to do with the Protestants or Catholics, as such. The radicals belonged to both sects, or else were infidels, which I apprehend, was the case with very many of them. The radicals of the canton of Lucerne were certainly not Protestants, for there is but one small Protestant church in the entire canton, and this very sect refused to have anything to do with the strife, as I learned when in the city of Lucerne last December. The dispute was solely between the radicals and the aristocrats, without the slightest reference to religion.

The calling of the Jesuits did give a religious aspect to the contest. But it only turned the hate of the radicals against them; not against the Roman Catholic Church, as such, or against the Roman Catholic Cantons. Defeated at the gates of Lucerne, the radicals of that canton and of others, began to agitate the question of the General Diet. Every nerve was strained to secure the choice of such members for that body as would carry out the wish of the radicals—which was nothing less than requiring the Diet to demand the expulsion of the Jesuits from Lucerne. This the Diet for two years refused to listen to. And in this that body was sustained by all the prominent evangelical protestants—Vinet, Merle d'Aubigne, Malan, Gausson, and others. The ground they took was the constitutional one—the incompetency of the Diet to touch the question.

Exasperated by this, the radicals in the cantons of Vaud and Geneva made a second revolution in both; hence all the troubles which have occurred in both, and in one have caused one hundred and fifty radicals to abandon the churches in connection with the State, which they occupied. At last the radicals have succeeded in getting a decided majority in the Diet, which is now in session in the city of Bern.

And what has been done? The Diet, by a vote of 12 cantons to 8 (being divided) has ordered Lucerne to send away the Jesuits, and by a similar vote it has ordered the seven Catholic Cantons of Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Valais, and Lucerne, to dissolve the league (Sonderbund) into which they had entered, as being contrary to the constitution of the confederation—which it undoubtedly is. On this point, the Diet are right; but in ordering Lucerne to send away the Jesuits, they are wrong.

**NAVAL.**—Advices from San Francisco to the 25th of July last, had been received by the New York Herald.

The Independence, Com. Shubrick, and Congress, Capt. Laysan, were at San Francisco. The *Monte Sefridge*, had sailed a few days previous for Monterey. The *Preble* had not returned at that time from Callao. The sloop *Warren*, had gone to Monterey. The Portsmouth was off at Mazatlan. Later dates report no vessel blocking that port.

The *Cyane*, Dupont, had gone to the Sandwich Islands, and the *Lexington*, Bailey, about the middle of June went to Monterey, soon to sail with troops to Santa Barbara, and thence to San Jose. The *Eric* has orders to return home, and may soon be looked for in our bay.

The United States ship *Jamestown*, Commander Mercer, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Hurlbut, sailed from Port Pava Oct. 27th, for Manrovia and Leeward coast.

(C) One of the first duties performed by Col. Lane, after landing at Vera Cruz, was to preside at a Court Martial, appointed to a young man from Louisville for the killing of a corporal of one of the regular regiments at a fandang—(the names of the parties not given). The Court consisted of Col. Lane, President, Col. Cheatham, Lt. Col. Whitfield, Maj. Ward, Capt. Hull, and Capt. McDougall, Judge Advocate. Col. Thompson and Capt. Heady acted as counsel for the accused. We have not yet learned the result of the trial.

(C) The American Tract Society employ 300 colporteurs in the United States, and are increasing in number. They expend \$2,000 a week for gratuitous publications, and seek funds to extend their operations still further.

(C) JOHN FINDLAY, a negro, murdered another negro, named SAMUEL JELLES, in the vicinity of New Albany, Ia., on the 1